[XXIIIᵈ. YEAR.] THE [Nº. 1164.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1767.

LETTERS *from a* FARMER *in* PENNSYLVANIA, *to the Inhabitants of the* British *Colonies.*

LETTER II.

BELOVED COUNTRYMEN,

THERE is another Act of Parliament, which ſeems to me as deſtructive to the Liberty of theſe Colonies, as that inſerted in my laſt Letter; that is, the Act for granting the Duties on Paper and Glaſs, &c. It appears to me to be *unconſtitutional*: The Parliament unqueſtionably poſſeſſes a legal Authority to *regulate* the Trade of *Great-Britain* and all its Colonies. Such an Authority is eſſential to the Relation between a Mother-Country and its Colonies, and neceſſary for the Common Good of all. He who conſiders theſe Provinces, as States diſtinct from the *Britiſh* Empire, has very ſlender Notions of *Juſtice*, or of *their Intereſts*. We are but Parts of *a Whole*, and therefore there muſt exiſt a Power ſomewhere, to preſide, and preſerve the Connexion in due Order. This Power is lodged in the Parliament; and we are as much dependant on *Great-Britain*, as a perfectly free People can be on another.

I have looked over every Statute relating to theſe Colonies, from their firſt Settlement to this Time; and I find every one of them founded on this Principle, till the *Stamp-Act* Adminiſtration. * All before, are calculated to preſerve or promote a mutually beneficial Intercourſe between the ſeveral conſtituent Parts of the Empire; and though many of them impoſed Duties on Trade, yet thoſe Duties were always impoſed with *Deſign* to reſtrain the Commerce of one Part, that was injurious to another, and thus to promote the general Welfare. The raiſing a Revenue thereby was never intended. Thus, the King, by his Judges in his Courts of Juſtice, impoſes Fines, which altogether amount to a conſiderable Sum, and contribute to the Support of Government: But this is merely a Conſequence ariſing from Reſtrictions, which only meant to keep Peace and prevent Confuſion; and ſurely a Man would argue very looſely, who ſhould conclude from hence, that the King has a Right to levy Money, in general, upon his Subjects. Never did the *Britiſh* Parliament, till the Period above-mentioned, think of impoſing Duties in *America*, FOR THE PURPOSE OF RAISING A REVENUE. Mr. *Grenville's* Sagacity firſt introduced this Language, in the Preamble to the Fourth of *George* III. Chap. 15th, which has theſe Words:—"And whereas it is juſt and neceſſary, that a REVENUE BE RAISED, IN YOUR MAJESTY'S SAID DOMINIONS, IN AMERICA, *for defraying the Expences of defending, protecting, and ſecuring the ſame*: We your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, THE COMMONS OF GREAT-BRITAIN, in Parliament aſſembled, being deſirous to make ſome Proviſion, in the preſent Seſſion of Parliament, TOWARDS RAISING THE SAID REVENUE, IN AMERICA, have reſolved to GIVE and GRANT unto your Majeſty, the ſeveral Rates and Duties herein after-mentioned, &c."

A few Months after came the *Stamp-Act*, which reciting this, proceeds in the ſame ſtrange Mode of Expreſſion, thus—"And whereas it is juſt and neceſſary, that Proviſion be made FOR RAISING A FURTHER REVENUE WITHIN YOUR MAJESTY'S DOMINIONS, IN AMERICA, *towards defraying the ſaid Expences*; we your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, THE COMMONS OF GREAT-BRITAIN, &c. GIVE and GRANT, &c." as before.

The laſt Act granting Duties upon Paper, &c. carefully purſues theſe modern Precedents. The Preamble is this: "Whereas it is expedient THAT A REVENUE SHOULD BE RAISED IN YOUR MAJESTY'S DOMINIONS, IN AMERICA, *for making a more certain and adequate Proviſion for defraying the Charge of the Adminiſtration of Juſtice, and the Support of Civil Government, in ſuch Provinces, where it ſhall be found neceſſary*; *and towards the further defraying the Expences of defending, protecting, and ſecuring the ſaid Dominions*, we your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the COMMONS OF GREAT-BRITAIN, &c. GIVE and GRANT, &c." as before.

Here we may obſerve an Authority *expreſsly* claimed to impoſe Duties on theſe Colonies, not for the Regulation of Trade; not for the Reſervation or Promotion of a mutually beneficial Intercourſe between the ſeveral conſtituent Parts of the Empire, heretofore the *ſole Objects* of Parliamentary Inſtitutions; *but for the ſingle Purpoſe of levying Money upon us.*

This I call an Innovation *; and a moſt dangerous Innovation. It may perhaps be objected, that *Great-Britain* has a Right to lay what Duties ſhe pleaſes upon her Exports *, and it makes no Difference to us, whether they are paid here or there. To this I anſwer—Theſe Colonies require many Things for their Uſe, which the Laws of *Great-Britain* prohibit them from getting any where, *but from her*. Such are Paper and Glaſs.

That we may legally be bound to pay any *general* Duties on theſe Commodities, relative to the Regulation of Trade, is granted; but we being *obliged*, by *her* Laws, to take them from *Great-Britain*, any *ſpecial* Duties impoſed on their Exportation to *us* ONLY, *with Intention to raiſe a Revenue from us* ONLY, are as much *Taxes* upon us, as thoſe impoſed by the *Stamp-Act*.

What is the Difference in *Subſtance* and *Right*, whether the ſame Sum is raiſed upon us by the Rates mentioned in the *Stamp-Act*, on the *Uſe* of the Paper, or by theſe Duties on the *Importation* of it? It is nothing but the Edition of a former Book, with a new Title Page.

Suppoſe the Duties were made payable in *Great-Britain?*

It ſignifies nothing to us, whether they are to be paid here or there. Had the *Stamp-Act* directed, that all the Paper ſhould be landed at *Florida*, and the Duties paid there, before it was brought to the *Britiſh* Colonies, would the Act have raiſed leſs Money upon us, or have been leſs deſtructive of our Rights? By no Means. For, as we were under a *Neceſſity* of uſing the Paper, we ſhould have been under a *Neceſſity* of paying the Duties. Thus, in the preſent Caſe, a like *Neceſſity* will ſubject us, if this Act continues in Force, to the Payment of the Duties now impoſed.

Why was the *Stamp-Act* ſo pernicious to Freedom? It did not enact that every Man in the Colonies *ſhould* buy a certain Quantity of Paper—No! It only directed, that no Inſtrument of Writing ſhould be valid in Law, if not made on Stamp Paper, &c.

The Makers of that Act knew full well, that the Confuſions that would ariſe upon the Diſuſe of Writings, would COMPEL the Colonies to uſe the Stamp Paper, and therefore to pay the Taxes impoſed. For this Reaſon, the *Stamp-Act* was ſaid to be a Law that WOULD EXECUTE ITSELF. For the very ſame Reaſon, the laſt Act of Parliament, if it is granted to have any Force here, "*will execute itſelf*," and will be attended with the very ſame Conſequences to *American* Liberty.

Some Perſons perhaps may ſay, this Act lays us under no Neceſſity to pay the Duties impoſed, becauſe we may ourſelves manufacture the Articles on which they are laid—whereas by the *Stamp-Act* no Inſtrument of Writing could be good, unleſs made on *Britiſh* Paper, and that too ſtampt.

Such an Objection amounts to no more than this; that the Injury reſulting to theſe Colonies, from the total Diſuſe of *Britiſh* Paper and Glaſs, will not be ſo afflicting as that which would have reſulted from the total Diſuſe of Writing among them; for, by that Means, even the *Stamp-Act* might have been eluded. Why then was it univerſally deteſted by them as Slavery itſelf? Becauſe it preſented, to theſe devoted Provinces, nothing but a Choice of Calamities, each of which was unworthy of Freemen to bear. But, is no Injury a Violation of Right, but the greateſt Injury? If the eluding the Payment of the Duties, impoſed by the *Stamp-Act*, would have ſubjected us to a more dreadful Inconvenience, than the eluding the Payment of thoſe impoſed by the late Act; does it therefore follow that the laſt is no Violation of our Rights, though it is calculated for the ſame Purpoſe the other was, that is, *to raiſe Money upon us* without our Conſent?

This would be making Right to conſiſt not in an Exemption from Injury, but from a certain Degree of Injury.

But the Objectors may further ſay, That we ſhall ſuſtain no Injury at all by the Diſuſe of *Britiſh* Paper and Glaſs. We might not, if we could make as much as we want. But, can any Man, acquainted with *America*, believe this poſſible? I am told there are but Two or Three *Glaſs-Houſes* on this Continent, and but very few *Paper-Mills*; and ſuppoſe more ſhould be erected, a long Courſe of Years muſt elapſe before they can be brought to Perfection. This Continent is a Country of Planters, Farmers, and Fiſhermen; not of Manufacturers. The Difficulty of eſtabliſhing particular Manufactures in ſuch a Country, are almoſt inſuperable. For one Manufacture is connected with others, in ſuch a Manner, that it may be ſaid to be impoſſible to eſtabliſh One or Two, without eſtabliſhing ſeveral others. The Experience of many Nations may convince us of this Truth.

Inexpreſſible therefore muſt be our Diſtreſſes in evading the late Acts, by the Diſuſe of *Britiſh* Paper and Glaſs. Nor will this be the Extent of our Misfortune, if we admit the Legality of that Act.

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* *For the ſatisfaction of the reader, recitals from former acts of parliament, relating to theſe colonies, are added. By comparing theſe with the modern acts, he will perceive their great difference, in* expreſſion *and* intention.

The 12th Charles II. *chap.* 18, *which forms the Foundation of the Laws relating to* our *trade, by enacting, that certain productions of the colonies ſhall be carried to* England *only, and that no goods ſhall be imported from the Plantations but in ſhips belonging to* England, Ireland, Wales, Berwick, *or the* Plantations, &c. *begins thus,* "*For the* increaſe of ſhipping, *and* encouragement of the navigation of this nation, *wherein, under the good providence and protection of* GOD, *the wealth,* ſafety, *and ſtrength of this kingdom is ſo much concerned,* &c."

The 15th Charles II. *chap.* 7, *enforcing the ſame regulation, aſſigns theſe reaſons for it:* "*In regard his Majeſty's plantations beyond the ſeas are inhabited and peopled by his ſubjects of this his kingdom of* England; *for the* maintaining a greater correſpondence and kindneſs between them, *and keeping them in a firmer dependance upon it, and rendering them yet more beneficial and advantageous unto it, in the* further employment and increaſe of Engliſh *ſhipping and ſeamen, vent of* Engliſh *woollen, and other manufactures and commodities,* rendering the navigation to and from the ſame more ſafe and cheap, *and making this kingdom a* ſtaple *not only of the commodities of thoſe plantations, but alſo of the commodities of other countries and places,* for the ſupplying of them; *and it being the* uſage *of other nations to keep their plantations trade to themſelves,* &c."

The 25th Charles II. *chap.* 7, *made expreſsly* "for the better ſecuring the plantation trade," *which impoſes duties on certain commodities exported from one colony to another, mentions this laſt for impoſing them,* "*Whereas by one act, paſſed in the* 12th *year of your Majeſty's reign, entitled,* An act for encouragement of ſhipping and navigation, *and by ſeveral other laws paſſed ſince that time, it is permitted to ſhip,* &c. *ſugars, tobacco,* &c. *of the growth,* &c. *of any of your Majeſty's plantations, in* America, &c. *from the places of their growth,* &c. *to any other of your Majeſty's plantations in thoſe parts,* &c. *and that,* without paying of cuſtom for the ſame, *either as the lading or unlading of the ſaid commodities, by means whereof the trade and navigation in thoſe commodities, from one plantation to another, is greatly increaſed; and the inhabitants of divers of thoſe colonies,* not contenting themſelves with being ſupplied with thoſe commodities for their own uſe, free from all cuſtoms *(while the ſubjects of this your kingdom of* England, *have paid great cuſtoms and impoſitions for what of them hath been ſpent here)* but contrary to the expreſs letter of the aforeſaid laws, have brought into divers parts of *Europe, great quantities thereof, and do alſo vend great quantities thereof to the ſhipping of other nations, who bring them into divers parts of* Europe, *to the great hurt and diminution of your Majeſty's cuſtoms, and of the* trade *and* navigation *of this your kingdom*; for the prevention thereof, &c."

The 7th *and* 8th William III. *chap.* 22, *entitled,* "*An act for preventing frauds, and regulating abuſes in the plantation trade,*" *recites, that,* "*Notwithſtanding divers acts,* &c. *great abuſes are daily committed, to the* prejudice of the *Engliſh* navigation, *and the* loſs of a great part *of the* plantation trade, *to this kingdom, by the* artifice and cunning of ill-diſpoſed perſons; FOR REMEDY WHEREOF, &c. *And whereas in ſome of his Majeſty's* American *plantations, a doubt or miſconſtruction has ariſen upon the before-mentioned acts, made in the* 25th *year of the reign of king* Charles II. *whereby certain duties are laid upon the commodities therein enumerated (which by law may be tranſported from one plantation to another, for the ſupplying of each others wants)* as if *the ſame were, by the payment of thoſe duties in one plantation,* diſcharged from giving the ſecurities *intended by the aforeſaid acts made in the* 12th, 22d, *and* 25th *years of the reign of king* Charles II. *and conſequently be at liberty to go to any foreign market in* Europe, &c."

The 6th Anne, *chap.* 37, *reciting the* "*Advancement of trade,* &c. *and encouragement of ſhips of war,* &c. *grants to the* captors *the property of all prizes carried into* America, *ſubject to ſuch cuſtoms and duties,* &c. *as if the ſame had been firſt imported into any part of* Great-Britain, *and from thence exported,* &c."

This was a gift to perſons acting under commiſſions *from the crown, and therefore it was reaſonable that the* terms preſcribed *ſhould be complied with,—more eſpecially as the payment of ſuch duties was intended to give a preference to the productions of the* Britiſh *colonies over thoſe of other colonies. However, being* found inconvenient to the colonies, *about four years afterwards, this act was,* for that reaſon, *ſo far repealed, that by another act,* "*all* PRIZE GOODS *imported into any part of* Great-Britain, *from any of the plantations,*" *were made, liable* "*to ſuch duties only in* Great-Britain, *as in caſe they had been of the growth and produce of the plantations,* &c."

The 6th George II. *chap.* 13, *which impoſes duties on foreign rum, ſugar and moloſſes, imported into the colonies, ſhews the reaſons thus—*"*Whereas the welfare and proſperity of your Majeſty's ſugar colonies in* America, *are of the greateſt conſequence and importance to the* trade, navigation, *and* ſtrength *of this kingdom; and whereas the planters of the ſaid ſugar colonies, have of late years,* fallen under ſuch great diſcouragements, *that they are unable to improve or carry on the ſugar trade,* upon an equal footing *with the foreign ſugar colonies,* without ſome advantage and relief be given to them from *Great-Britain*: FOR REMEDY WHEREOF, AND FOR THE GOOD AND WELFARE OF YOUR MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS, &c."

The 29th George II. *chap.* 26, *and the* 1ſt George III. *chap.* 9, *which contains the* 6th George II. *chap.* 13, *declare,* "*That the ſaid act hath by experience been found* uſeful *and* beneficial, &c."——[*Theſe are all the moſt conſiderable ſtatutes relating to the commerce of the colonies; and it is thought to be utterly unneceſſary to add any obſervations to theſe extracts, to prove that they were all intended ſolely, as* regulations of trade.]——

* "*It is worthy obſervation, how quickly ſubſidies granted in forms* uſeful *and* unacceſſionable, *(though heavy) are borne; ſuch a power hath uſe and cuſtom; on the other ſide, what diſcontentment and diſturbances ſubſidies formed on new moulds do raiſe,* (SUCH AN INBRED HATRED NOVELTY DOTH HATCH) *is evident by examples of former times.*" Lord Coke's 2 Inſtitute, p. 33.

* *Some people, whoſe minds ſeem incapable of uniting two ideas, think that* Great-Britain, *has the ſame right to impoſe duties on the exports to theſe colonies, as on thoſe to* Spain *and* Portugal, &c.—*Such perſons attend ſo much to the idea of exportation, that they entirely loſe the idea of the connection between the mother-country and her colonies.*

If Great-Britain *had always claimed and exerciſed an authority to compel* Spain *and* Portugal *to import manufactures from her only, the caſes would be parallel: But, as ſhe has never pretended to ſuch a right, they are at liberty to get them where they pleaſe; and if they chuſe to take them from her, rather than from other nations, they voluntarily conſent to pay the duties impoſed on them.*

Great-Britain has prohibited the manufacturing Iron and Steel in these Colonies; without any Objection being made to her Right of doing it. The like Right she must have to prohibit any other Manufacture among us. Thus she is poſſeſſed of an indiſputed Precedent on that Point. This Authority, they will ſay, is founded on the original Intention of ſettling theſe Colonies; that is, that ſhe ſhould manufacture for them, and that they ſhould ſupply her with Materials. The Equity of this Policy, ſhe will alſo ſay, has been univerſally acknowledged by the Colonies, who never have made the leaſt Objection to Statutes for that Purpoſe, and will further appear by the mutual Benefits flowing from this Uſage, ever ſince the Settlement of theſe Colonies.

Our great Advocate, Mr. *Pitt*, in his Speeches on the Debates concerning the Repeal of the *Stamp-Act*, acknowledged, that *Great-Britain* could reſtrain our Manufactures. His Words are theſe:—"This Kingdom, as the ſupreme governing and legiſlative Power, has ALWAYS bound the Colonies by her Regulations, and *Reſtrictions* in Trade, in Navigation, in MANUFACTURES, in every Thing, *except that of taking their Money out of their Pockets*, WITHOUT THEIR CONSENT." Again, "We may bind their Trade, CONFINE THEIR MANUFACTURES, and exerciſe every Power whatſoever, *except that of taking Money out of their Pockets*, WITHOUT THEIR CONSENT."

Here then let my Countrymen rouſe themſelves, and behold the inevitable Ruin hanging over their Heads, if they once admit that *Great-Britain* may lay Duties, on her Exportations to us, *for the Purpoſe of levying Money on us only*. She then will have nothing to do, but to lay thoſe Duties on the Articles which ſhe prohibits us to manufacture, and the Tragedy of *American* Liberty is finiſhed. We have been prohibited from procuring Manufactures, in all Caſes, any where but from *Great-Britain* (excepting Linens, which we are permitted to import directly from *Ireland*): We have been prohibited, in ſome Caſes, from manufacturing for ourſelves; we are therefore exactly in the Situation of a City beſieged, which is ſurrounded by the Works of the Beſiegers, in every Part but one. If that is cloſed up, no Step can be taken but to ſurrender at Diſcretion. If *Great-Britain* can order us to come to her for Neceſſaries we want, and can order us to pay what Taxes ſhe pleaſes, before we take them away, or when we have them here, we are as abject Slaves as *France* and *Poland* can ſhew in Wooden Shoes, and with uncombed Hair *.

Perhaps the Nature of the Neceſſities of the dependant States, cauſed by the Policy of a governing one, for her own Benefit, may be elucidated by a Fact mentioned in Hiſtory. When the *Carthaginians* were poſſeſſed of the Iſland of *Sardinia*, they made a Decree, that the *Sardinians* ſhould not get Corn any other Way, than from the *Carthaginians*. Then, by impoſing any Duties they would, they drained from the miſerable *Sardinians*, any Sums they pleaſed: And, whenever that oppreſſed People, made the leaſt Movement to aſſert their Liberty, their Tyrants ſtarved them to Death, or Submiſſion. This may be called the moſt perfect Kind of political Neceſſity.———

From what has been ſaid, I think, this uncontrovertible Concluſion may be deduced.—That when a ruling State obliges a dependant State, to take certain Commodities from her alone, it is implied in the Nature of that Obligation, and is eſſentially requiſite to give it the leaſt Degree of Juſtice; and is inſeparably united with it, in order to preſerve any Share of Freedom to the dependant State—*that thoſe Commodities ſhould never be loaded with Duties, for the ſole Purpoſe of levying Money on the dependant State.*

The Place of paying the Duties, impoſed by the late Act, appears to me therefore to be totally immaterial. The ſingle Queſtion, is, whether the Parliament can legally impoſe Duties, to be paid by the People of theſe Colonies only, *for the ſole Purpoſe of raiſing a Revenue*, on Commodities, which ſhe obliges us to take from her alone? Or, in other Words, whether the Parliament can legally *take Money out of our Pockets, without our Conſent?*

If they can, our boaſted Liberty is but———

"*Vox et præterea nihil.*" †

A FARMER.

* *The peaſants of* France *wear wooden ſhoes; and the vaſſals of* Poland *are remarkable for matted hair, which never can be combed.*

† A ſound and nothing elſe.

ROSEAU, *(in Dominica) October* 10.

WE are credibly informed, that there are now in this Iſland, upwards of Three Thouſand white Inhabitants, and Fifteen Thouſand Negroes; which muſt appear a very amazing Number to any one who conſiders the uncultivated State in which the greateſt Part of this valuable Iſland at preſent is. And it certainly muſt give Pleaſure to all its Well-wiſhers to obſerve the daily Increaſe of Settlers, the high advanced Price for which Lands ſell, and the great Spirit that Buildings are now carrying on with in the ſeveral Towns; as it fully evinces its great Importance as a Trading Colony, and the Value it will ſoon be of to the Crown. There are now upwards of Twenty Houſes building in the Town of Roſeau only.

A Man of War is arrived from France at Martinico and Guadaloupe, by which a Royal Edict is come out directed to the Governors of the French Weſt-India Iſlands, forbidding (on Account of ſaid Iſlands being much diſtreſſed in having their Specie carried off) all Engliſh Veſſels from entering any of their Ports after the 31ſt Day of December next, either to bring in or or carry off any Commodity whatever; Lumber and Molaſſes not excepted.

CHARLES-TOWN, *(South-Carolina) October* 30.

They write from Weſt-Florida of the 10th Inſtant, that Governor Browne had iſſued Writs for calling a new Aſſembly: The Members were elected accordingly, and the Aſſembly prorogued, by Proclamation, to the 30th of November next. A ſmall Party of Chickeſaw Indians going to the Illinois, fell in with a hunting Party of French People, the Indians made a Man, a Woman, and Two Children Priſoners, whom they carried to their Nation, and delivered them to Mr. Commiſſary Mackintoſh. Three of the French Party made their Eſcape. General Haldiman, and Charles Steuart, Eſq; Deputy-Superintendant, have ordered the Priſoners to be ſent down to Penſacola. The Indians offered no Violence to them, only told them, "That the Ground they were upon was not French, and therefore they had nothing to do there." About the Beginning of September, the Creeks killed Ten Choctaws, Four near Lake Pontchartrain, and Six at the Village of Youanie, the neareſt to Mobille; they loſt only One Man. A Number of ſmall Parties were gone out to revenge the Loſs, and a very large Body, commanded by the Red Captain, was almoſt ready to go on the ſame Errand. The Choctaws appear ſick of the War, and it is thought, a Pacification between them and the Creeks will ſoon take Place.

The Creek Indians complain much of Encroachments made on their Lands, and when they were told of the Outrage committed by ſome of their People, at St. Mary's River, the Headmen anſwered, "If the Governor cannot prevent the Virginia People (Crackers) from taking our Lands, how does he think we can reſtrain our mad young Men?"

The Diſturbances in the Back Settlements of this Province, are not yet entirely at an End; the Horſe Stealers and Robbers, we are told, are almoſt quite driven away, but the reforming Gentry are not altogether ſatisfied: We hope ſoon to hear, that Peace and good Order are reſtored.

The Brigantine Penn, James Williamſon, Maſter, of and from Cape-Fear, for Briſtol, on the 11th Inſtant, ſtruck on a Rock about 5 Leagues N. W. of Bermuda: The Veſſel is entirely loſt; the People are ſaved, and about 100 Barrels of Tar, Part of her Cargo.

Nov. 6. Captain Mark Robinſon, of his Majeſty's Ship Fowey, of 28 Guns, who arrived here laſt Week from Great-Britain, is Commanding Officer, or Commodore of all his Majeſty's Ships from Virginia, to Cape Florida, including the Bahama Iſlands. Commodore Hood, ſtationed at Halifax, commands as far South as New-York, and, it is ſaid, a Third Commodore will be ſtationed at Virginia.

Captain Savery, juſt arrived from St. Auguſtine, in the Brigantine Auguſtine Packet, carried there 70 Negroes from Africa, the firſt ever imported directly from thence into that Province. He informs us, that Dr. Stork, and a great many other Settlers, were arrived there from England, in the Aurora, Capt. Fuller, and that upwards of 2000 Negroes were contracted for, by the Noblemen and Gentlemen in Great-Britain, concerned in that Province, to be imported there from Africa the enſuing Summer; and that Dr. Turnbull was ſoon expected, with about 300 Greeks, from Scanderoon and Smyrna, ſkilled in the Culture of Silk, Cotton, Olives, Vines, and other Articles, proper for the Climate of Eaſt-Florida.

They write from Georgia, that the Creek Indians, who had their Houſes burnt by the Crackers, are ſatisfied, Compenſation having been made them for their Loſſes by Governor Wright. Thoſe who took Poſſeſſion of Lemmon's Store, on his abandoning it, returned moſt of the Goods, and have left that Part of the Country.

Nov. 13. A Letter from Dominica to a Gentleman here, of the 22d ult. confirms the Account of a Royal Edict being received from France at Guadaloupe and Martinico, for preventing all Engliſh Veſſels from entering any Port in the ſaid Iſlands, after the 31ſt of next Month: A Proclamation was likewiſe iſſued, ordering all Britiſh Subjects to depart thoſe Iſlands by the Day above-mentioned; the Letter concludes, "We ſhall not be able to get any of your new Crop to that Market, ſuppoſing it could arrive before the Edict takes Place, as the French would take Advantage of the Edict, and order away your Veſſels without your Effects."

Nov. 20. They write from Weſt-Florida of the 29th paſt, that the whole Number of Choctaws, that muſtered to go out againſt the Creeks, was upwards of Eight Hundred; but they all returned without ſeeing the Enemy, except the Red Captain, one of our beſt Friends in that Nation: He with a Party of Forty-two Men, were ſet upon near the Cahaba River, by the Creeks, who killed him, his Son, and Twenty-four others. The Choctaws blame a white Man, a Trader, for betraying them to the Creeks. Letters from the Country of the Creeks, ſay, that they were a Hundred in Number, that they killed Thirty out of Forty Choctaws, and brought one Priſoner home, whom they burnt: They declare the Choctaws behaved with great Bravery, for when they had fought till all their Ammunition was expended, they ruſhed in among the thickeſt of their Enemies, knocking them down with their Tomahawks, and the But-end of their Muſkets. The Creeks own the Loſs of Twelve Men, among whom were Molton, another good Friend of ours, his Son, and the Oakfuſkee King. The Victors delivered the Gorget Medal and Commiſſion of the Red Captain, who was a great Medal Chief, to Mr. Hewitt, a Trader, in order to be tranſmitted to the Commiſſary, or the Superintendant who appointed him.

On Wedneſday laſt Alexander Cameron, Eſq; Commiſſary for the Cherokee Nation, with Ouconnoſtota, or the great Warrior, Attakullakulla, or the Little Carpenter, the Prince of Choté, Tiſtoe of Keeowee, and the Raven of Toogoloo, formerly of Nookaſee, all principal Headmen and Chiefs of that Nation, arrived here, in Conſequence of Directions for that Purpoſe given by the Hon. John Stuart, Eſq; Superintendant of the ſouthern Diſtrict; and this Day they had an Audience of his Excellency the Right Hon. Lord Charles Greville Montagu, Governor in Chief, &c. of this Province, to congratulate him on his Arrival here, this being the firſt Opportunity they have had of waiting on his Lordſhip; they ſung the Peace-Song, and danced the Eagle Tail Dance, in Honour of his Excellency. We hear, that as ſoon as his Honour the Superintendant returns from the Southward, whence he is daily expected, ſo many of the principal Cherokees, now here, as he ſhall direct, will embark for New-York, to treat of, and endeavour to conclude, a Peace with the Northern Indians.

NEW-YORK, *December* 14.

Friday laſt arrived here from South-Carolina, with Captain Schermerhorn, the famous *Attakullakulla*, or the *Little Carpenter*, *Ouconnoſtota*, or the *Great-Warrior*, and the *Raven King* of *Toogaloo*, with Six other Chiefs and Warriors of the Cherokee Nation, accompanied by an Interpreter; and next Day they had an Audience of his Excellency General Gage, the Commander in Chief.

All the Field and Staff-Officers, at Head-Quarters, and thoſe of the Corps in this Garriſon, together with ſeveral other Gentlemen, attended the General on this Occaſion.

The Chiefs, after being introduced, delivered the Letters of Recommendation they brought to his Excellency, from the Southward; and the Little Carpenter and Great Warrior alternately addreſſed him, and implored his Interpoſition and good Offices, in directing Sir William Johnſon, the Superintendant of Indian Affairs, to mediate a Peace between their Nation, the Cherokees, and the Six Nations of Iroquois, they being deputed here on an Embaſſy for that Purpoſe.

They met with a gracious Reception from the General, and his Excellency has been pleaſed to give Orders they ſhall be properly entertained and attended, while they remain here.

He promiſed them his Protection in the Buſineſs they are employed in; and informed them he would give the neceſſary Orders, for their proceeding To-morrow, on board a Sloop for Albany.

The Chiefs having been informed, that there was a Theatre in this City, expreſſed a Deſire of ſeeing a Play acted; and the General has thought proper to gratify their Curioſity, and has given Directions that proper Places ſhall be got for them in the Houſe, this Evening; when the Play of *Richard* III. and a Dramatic Piece, called, The *Oracle*, with a Pantomime Ballet, entitled, *Harlequin's Vagaries*, will be performed for their Entertainment.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 17.

Friday laſt Capt. M'Kenzie arrived here from Liverpool, by whom we are informed, that His Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, His Majeſty's eldeſt Brother, died in Italy, of a Fever, on the 13th of September laſt; and that Orders were iſſued for a general Mourning. Captain M'Kenzie, on his Paſſage, ſpoke the following Veſſels, viz. November 20, in Lat. 47, Long. 51, with Capt. Manſon, in a Brig, belonging to Whitby, but laſt from Madeira, bound to South-Carolina, out 5 Weeks; the Captain was then very ill of a Fever, and he ſupplied him with ſome Neceſſaries.—24th, in Lat. 47, Long. 58, ſpoke a Snow, Capt. Walker, from Whitehaven, for Virginia, 6 Weeks out.—26th, in Lat. 47: 12, Long. 61: 30, ſpoke a Sloop, from this Port, for St. Kitts, out Five Days, but did not learn the Captain's Name. And, on the 1ſt Inſt. in Lat. 31: 30, Long. 68: 30, he ſpoke with the Sloop Lydia, Capt. Waterman, from New-London, bound to Hiſpaniola, with Horſes, out 7 Days, all well.

Sunday laſt arrived here, Capt. Adams, in 26 Days, from Madeira, who ſays, a Report prevailed there, that the King of Portugal had offered the King of England, one of the Weſtern Iſles; but which, it was not known. He left there Capt. Harvey, in a Sloop from New-York, who was to ſail, in a few Days, for Liſbon, and Capt. Denny, in a Brig, alſo from New-York, who would ſail in 5 or 6 Days, for the Weſt-Indies.

ANNAPOLIS, *December* 31.

On the 4th of this Inſtant, his Excellency the Governor, was pleaſed to prorogue the General Aſſembly of this Province, to Monday the 1ſt Day of *February* next.

The Repreſentatives return'd for *Baltimore* County, are, Meſſieurs JOHN RIDGELY, THOMAS COCKEY DEYE, JOHN MOALES, and ROBERT ADAIR.

*** *As we have already, from wrong Information, publiſhed the Return of Members for* Somerſet *County, the Election not being at that Time over, and not having as yet received any certain Account from thence, as well as from* Worceſter *and* Charles *Counties, we muſt defer giving any Account of them, until we can do it with Certainty.*

Annapolis, December 31, 1767.

To be SOLD, *for Want of* EMPLOY,

TWO likely NEGRO LADS. The Purchaſer may have Credit, paying Intereſt. For further Particulars, enquire of THO^s. JENINGS.

Annapolis, December 31, 1767.

TO BE SOLD,

THE SCHOONER BOAT, BETSEY, as ſhe now lies in the Dock, with all her Apparel and Furniture. For further Particulars, enquire of the Subſcriber, (3^w) ROBERT BRYCE.

Prince-George's County, *Dec.* 17, 1767.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away, laſt Night, from the Subſcriber, a Convict Servant Man, named JOHN EVANS, a Tailor by Trade, about Five Feet Eight Inches high, has ſhort black Hair, and a ſmooth Face and Look, and ſtammers much when ſurprized. Had on, and carried with him, an old blue Surtout Coat, with Metal Buttons, a brown Sagathy Suit, lined with white, the Waiſtcoat has Metal Buttons; a brown lapell'd Frize Waiſtcoat; a white Flannel ditto; a new Caſtor Hat, Yarn Stockings, white and check Shirts, a blue Ratteen Pair of Breeches, and ſeveral other Things unknown. He alſo took with him a likely bay Horſe, about 14 Hands high, has a ſmall white Spot on the End of his Noſe, branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock, O S; a good Saddle, with large Swival Stirrups, a blue fringed Cloth Houſing, ſtripp'd Swanſkin Saddle Cloth, and Snaffle Bridle.

Whoever ſecures the ſaid Servant and Horſe, ſo that they may be had again, ſhall have Three Pounds for the Horſe and Saddle, and Forty Shillings for the Servant, and reaſonable Charges, if brought home, paid by BASIL WARING,

(3^w4) JOHN WARING.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Thomas* and *Alexander Long*, in *Baltimora* County, taken up as a Stray, in the Month of *July* last, a middle-sized brindled COW, has several white Spots, a large Lump under her Jaws; but neither Ear nor other discernable Marks. The Owner may have her again, on proving Property and paying Charges. (*3)

LATELY PUBLISHED,
And to be SOLD at the PRINTING-OFFICE,
THE MARYLAND ALMANACK, for the Year 1768.

WEST-RIVER, *December* 18, 1767.

AS many Freeholders in *Anne-Arundel* County, have not yet paid their Quit-Rents, for the present Year; for the Conveniency of such, the Subscriber will attend at the Houses, and, on the Days following, in *January* next:

At Mrs. *Riggs*'s, on Monday *Jan.* 11,
Robert Davis's, Tuesday - 12, } *Elk-Ridge.*
John Hawkins's, Wednesday 13,
Mrs. *Ramsay*'s, Thursday - 14, *Head of Severn.*
Bateman's Tavern, Friday - 15, *H. of South River.*
Elliot's Tavern, Saturday - 16, near *Queen-Anne.*
Land-Office, *Annapolis*, Tuesday 19,
Elijah Robertson's, Wednesday 20, North of *Severn.*
Richard Wells's, Saturday - 23, *Pig-Point.*

*** He hopes the Freeholders, as also the Tenants on his Lordship's Manor of *Anne-Arundel*, will not omit bringing, or sending the Money for their Rents, on the Days above-mentioned, which may prevent Trouble to themselves, as well as to JOHN THOMAS.

N. B. He also receives Balances of Quit-Rents due to *Joseph Galloway*, Esq; late Receiver of Quit-Rents in *Anne-Arundel* County. (3*)

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

BROKE out of *Dorchester* County Jail, on Sunday the 13th of *December* Instant, one EDWARD HUSSEY, (alias *James Rush*) being committed on Suspicion of Horse-Stealing. He is about Five Feet Eight Inches high, of a dark Complexion, wears his own Hair, and has a very dull heavy Countenance: Had on, when he broke out, a brownish colour'd coarse Cloth Coat, Waistcoat, and Breeches; his last Place of Residence was near *William Stewart*'s Tavern, in *Kent* County, and 'tis very probable he may endeavour to secrete himself about that Neighbourhood.

Whoever apprehends the said Fellow, and brings him to the Subscriber, shall be paid the above Reward, and all reasonable Charges, by

(*3) ROBERT HARRISON, Sheriff.

Annapolis, *Dec.* 22, 1767.

THOMAS BALL,
From *LONDON*,

CONSIDERABLY encouraged by many GENTLEMEN in Town, intends the First of *January* next, to open SCHOOL in the House where Mr. *Goldsmith* lately liv'd, next Door to Mr. *Thomas Sparrow*'s, where he purposes teaching Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, and Navigation: He therefore solicits the Favour of the Public, to merit which, assiduous Care shall be taken to instruct the Pupils in the Principles of Morality and Humanity, as well as in their proper Branches of Learning.

Indisputable Recommendations, with respect to his Character and Abilities, can be produced.

*** He also purposes keeping an Evening SCHOOL, and to commence the same the Day of the Date aforesaid, having already engaged Ten Scholars.

Piscataway, *Dec.* 7, 1767.

JUST IMPORTED,
FROM *GLASGOW*,
And to be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER, for Cash Bills, Tobacco, or short Credit,

TWO small lumping PARCELS of GOODS, consisting of Kendal Cottons, Bearskins, Duffles, Frizes, Half-Thicks, and Scots Plaiding.

(*3) JAMES BROWN.

Piscataway, *Dec.* 7, 1767.

STRAYED from *Port-Tobacco*, about the First of last Month, a sorrel HORSE, about Fourteen Hands high, with a Star in his Forehead, ridge Mane, Bob Tail, very low in Flesh, and if he has any Brand, it is unknown.

Whoever brings the said Horse to Mr. *John Craig*, at *Port-Tobacco*, or to the Subscriber, shall receive Fifteen Shillings Reward.

(*3) JAMES BROWN.

Virginia, Nov. 20, 1767.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND, lying in *King-William* County, pleasantly situated, on *Mattapony* River, whereon Colonel THOMAS MOORE now lives, containing 500 Acres. To which is added about 40 or 50 Acres of Fine Marsh, which produces good Hay, and is capable of great Improvement.—On the Plantation, is a commodious Brick-House, Two Stories high, Four Rooms on a Floor. Two of them, with a large Passage, is handsomely wainscoted; Four large Cellars, and Cellar-Passage. The Partitions are Brick to the Top. The Out-Houses are good and large, has every necessary Convenience, are in good Repair, and fit to be entered on immediately. There is also on the said Plantation, an Orchard of about 2 or 300 bearing Crab Trees, with a large Garden, in good Order. The Land is good either for Grain or Tobacco, and well timbered.——A Vessel of 250 Tons Burthen may lead opposite the House. It is a very convenient Situation for carrying on a *West-India* Trade, lying in the Heart of a Grain Country.——It has also the Advantage of fine Fishing and Fowling. Five Hundred Pounds of the Purchase-Money to be paid in *April* next. For the Remainder, One, Two, or Three Years Credit will be given, as may be agreed on, by applying to either of the Subscribers, in *Hanover* County.

(3*) GEO. THOMAS,
JOHN SMITH.

Annapolis, *Dec.* 16, 1767.

WILLIAM HARDY,

ENCOURAGED by many Gentlemen, in this Place, intends the First of next Month, to open SCHOOL in the House where Mr. *Littleton* formerly taught, next Door to Mr. *William Roberts*, where he purposes teaching Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, in a familiar and approved Method, and flatters himself, he can render Satisfaction: He therefore solicits the Countenance of the Public; to merit and preserve which, shall be his peculiar Study, and constant Endeavour.

*** Unexceptionable Recommendations, respecting Morals, &c. can be produced.

N. B. He intends opening an Evening-School, for the Conveniency of those who cannot attend in the Day.

Dec. 13, 1767.

LOST or STOLEN, on the Third Instant, at the House of Mr. *William Reynolds*, in *Annapolis*, a SILVER WATCH, without the Chrystal, Maker's Name, *Jo. Herring*, *No.* 3263; had to it a Steel Chain and Key; also Two Seals, the one of Silver, with the Letters B D in a Cypher. The other, a brown Chrystal, set in Silver, with a Coat of Arms, of Five Darts, and a Lion Passant at the Top. Whoever brings the above Watch to Mr. *Reynolds*, shall receive a Reward of Twenty Shillings.

N. B. All Watchmakers, and others, are desired to stop the said Watch, if offered to Sale, and they shall have the above Reward.

THE Subscriber having a good ASSORTMENT of GOODS remaining on Hand, he will dispose of them on very easy Terms, for Cash, Tobacco, or Bills. Short Credit will be given to the Purchaser, giving Bond with Security. He also desires all Persons who have open Accounts with him, either in the Store, or Balances, as Sheriff of *Anne-Arundel* County, that they will come and settle the same, to prevent such Steps as would be disagreeable to them, as well as to

WILLIAM STEWART.

Prince-George's County, *November* 11, 1767.

TO BE RENTED,

THE PLANTATION, and Five NEGROES, lately belonging to NICHOLAS LOWE DARNALL, lying in *Baltimore* County, near the Fork of *Gunpowder*, and about 12 Miles from *Baltimore-Town*. The Land is good, and the Buildings upon it new, convenient either for Planting, or Farming. Any Person inclinable to Rent, may know the Terms, by applying to FRANCIS HALL.

November 11, 1767.

STRAY'D or STOLEN, from the Subscriber, at Mr. *Francis Waring*'s, in *Prince-George*'s County, on Friday the 7th of this Instant, a white Horse about Eight or Nine Years old, Fourteen Hands high, no perceivable Brand, Paces fast, deck'd very short, shod before, his Shoes were very loose, and may have some off. Whoever will bring the said Horse to the Subscriber, at the above mentioned Place, shall Receive a Reward of Fifteen Shillings Currency, paid by JAMES SWAN.

Lately IMPORTED, and to be sold on the most reasonable Terms, by PATRICK MACGILL, *at* Elk-Ridge *Landing*,

A LARGE and NEAT Assortment of MERCHANDIZE, suitable to the Season: Also a neat Harpsicord, with Three Stops. A Spinnet, approved of by Masters of that Instrument; some other Instruments of Musick, and a few Sets of CLIO.

*** All who are indebted to me, from One, to Five Years, are requested to discharge their respective Balances, which, if they neglect, I must fall upon some Method to compel them, which will be very disagreeable to me, as well as themselves.——Delivered, by Mistake, among my Goods, a Crate, mark'd I. P. No. 27. The Owner may have it on applying to *P. M.*

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, by the SUBSCRIBER, *living near the Head of* South-River, *on Friday the 5th of January*,

A PARCEL of VALUABLE LAND, containing about 600 ACRES, all in one Body; whereon is a Dwelling-House, 26 Feet in Length, and 25 Feet in Breadth, Brick Chimney, with Three Fire Places, Two below Stairs, and One above; Two Rooms on the lower Floor, plaistered above and below, with Two Porches, the Sides are covered with Feather-edg'd Plank, the Roof with Cypress Shingles, and all in good Repair; Two large Gardens, paled in; a Well in the Yard, stoned up; Cellar; House; Kitchen; Quarter; Meat-house; Milk-house; Corn-house; Two logg'd Stables, Dovetail'd Work, with Plank Lofts; a new Barn, 20 Feet in Length, 16 Feet in Breadth, the Floor plank'd for Threshing, and the Roof covered with hingles; a large Apple Orchard, of the best of Fruits; Peach-Orchards; Quince ditto; Cherry ditto; Five large Tobacco-Houses, and as many Tenements, in good Repair, that rents for Fifty Pounds a Year; a Meadow completely cleared; another almost cleared; and full Thirty Acres to clear, exceeding rich; with Two other Orchards. The said Land is well watered and timbered. The Subscriber will give Attendance on every Wednesday, on the Premises, in order to show, and treat with, any Person inclinable to purchase.

(3*) JOHN WILMOT.

*** The Subscriber has Two TRACTS of LAND, lying on the Drafts of *Great-Pipe-Creek*, *Frederick* County, within 14 Miles of *Frederick-Town*, containing 514 Acres, which he will either sell, lease, or rent. The Title is indisputable.

Annapolis, *Nov.* 20, 1767.

THE COMMISSIONERS appointed by LORD BALTIMORE, for the SALE of his LORDSHIP's MANORS and RESERV'D LANDS, give Notice, that they will attend in the Month of *January* next, at the Places hereafter mentioned, and will expose to SALE, to the highest Bidder, the following MANORS and RESERVES, lying in *Charles* and *St. Mary's* Counties, *viz.*

ZACHAIA, Thursday the 7th } at *Port-Tobacco.*
PANGAIA, Friday the 8th }
CHAPTICO, Monday the 11th at Mr. *Zachariah Bond*'s.
MILL,
WOOSLEY,
WEST, *St. Mary's*, } Thursday 14th at *Leonard-Town.*
SNOW-HILL,
ST. JOHN'S, and
ST. BARBARAS,
BEAVERDAM, Monday the 18th at ditto.
CALVERTON, Thursday the 21st at *Benedict.*

The above Lands contain upwards of 40,000 Acres; and are to be put up in Lots, as shall be most agreeable to the Purchasers. The Authority of the Commissioners, and the Terms of SALE, may be known, by applying to the Subscriber.

Signed per *Order*,
JOHN CLAPHAM.

December 9, 1767.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living in *London-Town*, on *South-River*, an Indented Servant Man, named WILLIAM COOKE, born in *Staffordshire*, in *England*, and has been in most Parts of *Ireland*, is about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, has a small Lump in his Forehead, a Mole on his left Cheek, thin Visag'd, and dark Eyes: Had on, when he went away, a Coarse Hat, bound round with Worsted Binding, thin black Hair, tied behind, and curled, a short grey Half-thick Coat, and Breeches, with black Horn Buttons on the Breeches, old Scarlet Cloth Waistcoat, turn'd, white Yarn Stockings, turn'd Pumps, white Shirt, and Muslin Stock, with a Brass Buckle: He may have other Cloaths with him, and probably will change his Name. He has been in the *East-Indies*, on board a Man of War, and boasts much of it, when drunk, in which he will not fail, if he can get Liquor. He was seen in *Annapolis*, on Monday Night, drunk. It is supposed he will go over the Bay, if he can.

Whoever takes up said Servant, and brings him home to his Master, shall receive THIRTY SHILLINGS, if taken within Ten Miles from *Annapolis*, and, if farther, THREE POUNDS Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by

(tf) ALEXANDER FERGUSON.

*** He is a Taylor by Trade, and may pass for a Stay-maker, as he has work'd at that Business some Time. *A. F.*

Anne-Arundel, December 6, 1767.

AS it has been reported, some Time ago, that the Subscriber was taken up, and confined in *Joppa* Jail, upon Suspicion of a Murder, that was suspected to have been done, near Mr. *Abfolam Butler*'s, in *Baltimore* County, near *Baltimore-Town*; Therefore, I take this Method of acquainting the Public, that whoever will inform against the Person, or Persons, that was the Author of this ridiculous, henious, and scandalous Story, so that he, or they, may be had to Justice, shall receive TWENTY DOLLARS Reward, paid by

HENRY AYTON.

ANNAPOLIS, *Dec.* 7, 1767.

STOLEN or STRAY'D, last Thursday Night, from Mr. *William Reynolds*'s Yard, a small dark Bay HORSE, branded on the near Buttock T. He had on a new Saddle and Bridle, when he went away.

Whoever brings the above Horse, Saddle, and Bridle, to Mr. *John Lane*, at *Pig-Point*, shall receive a Reward of THIRTY SHILLINGS.

December 16, 1767.

RAN away last Night from the Subscriber, living at *Elk-Ridge* Landing, an indented *Irish* Servant Man, named EDWARD EAGAN, a Taylor by Trade, about [illegible] Years of Age, 5 Feet 6 or 7 Inches high, has much of the Rogue, a full-fac'd Fellow, well-set, pitted with the Small-Pox, has strait black Hair, and 'tis likely he has forged a Pass, as he can write a pretty good Hand. Had on and took with him, a mixed coloured Cloth Coat, with long Skirts, Nankeen Jacket, spotted Flannel ditto, mixed coloured Cloth Breeches, Two Check Shirts, blue Country made Stockings, Felt Hat, Country made Shoes, and several other Cloaths. Whoever takes up the said Servant, and secures him so as his Master may have him again, shall receive a Reward of Twenty Shillings, besides what the Law allows, paid by

RICHARD HARDESTY.

VIRGINIA, *October* 16, 1767.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living in *Northumberland* County, about the Middle of *February* last, a Negro Fellow named SOLOMON, aged 29, healthy and well made, about 5 Feet 10 or 11 Inches high, a smooth Face, and good Countenance, of a tawny Complexion, he is much bruised between the Knuckles and the first Joint of the Two middle Fingers of his left Hand, and has a Cut across his right Hand: Had on, when he went away, a WELSH Cotton Jacket, with Pocket-Flaps before, with a red Cape round the Collar, a Pair of Country Cloth Breeches, a Pair of black Plush ditto, a light coloured Bearskin Coat, with white Metal Buttons, and a Belt to button round the Middle; he understands a little of the Cooper and Carpenters Trade.

Whoever takes up said Slave, and brings him to the Subscriber, living on the Mouth of Great *Wicomico* River, shall have FIVE POUNDS Sterling Reward, from

(*4) COLIN CAMPBELL.

*** If said Fellow is in any Public Jail, the Keeper is requested to signify it to C. C.

Annapolis, *Nov.* 27, 1767.

WILLIAM WHETCROFT,

GOLDSMITH, JEWELLER, and LAPIDARY,

Has opened Shop, oppoſite Dr. HENRY STEVENSON'*s, in* Gay-Street, BALTIMORE-TOWN,

WHERE Ladies and Gentlemen may depend that conſtant Attendance will be given, and the greateſt Expedition obſerved in any Orders they ſhall be pleaſed to favour him with. As he has provided proper Perſons, which in the ſeveral Branches are calculated to give Content, ſo he will engage they cannot procure, on the Continent, any Articles in that Way, on better Terms than thoſe which are manufactured by him. He keeps the Work he ſells in Repair, *gratis*; and gives the beſt Prices for Old GOLD, SILVER, SILVER-LACE, and BALTIMORE-STONE.

*** He continues to attend the Buſineſs in ANNAPOLIS, as uſual, and returns his ſincere Thanks to his FRIENDS and the PUBLIC, for the Encouragement he has met with there, and hopes a Continuance of the ſame.

WILLIAM KNAPP,

WATCHMAKER, *in* ANNAPOLIS,

BEGS Leave to acquaint the Gentlemen of *Baltimore*, that any Commands in the WATCH-WAY, delivered at the above Shop, ſhall be carefully executed, and ſpeedily returned to ſaid Shop; as he has now for that Purpoſe, eſtabliſhed ſuch an Intercourſe between *Baltimore* and this Place, that will admit of no Diſappointment.

Elk-Ridge Landing, November 17, 1767.

THE Subſcriber, purſuant to the Acceptance of his Propoſal, at opening his Store, expects that all thoſe who were pleaſed to favour him with their Cuſtom, will, without Compulſion, comply with the Terms propoſed: And that none may have the leaſt evaſive Excuſe, becauſe of the ſcarcity of Money, he will take Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Flax-ſeed, or any other merchantable Commodity, at the Current Price; and every Delinquent, who will not comply with theſe Terms, or come and ſettle his Account, by giving his Bond or Note, may expect to be uſed as the Rigour of the Law directs.

SAMUEL DORSEY, Jun.

BALTIMORE-TOWN, *Nov.* 9, 1767.

ATTENDANCE will be conſtantly given at my Store in *Baltimore-Town*, from this Time, until the Firſt Day of *January* next, in order to ſettle and adjuſt all Accounts due from, and to, the Eſtates of EDWARD DORSEY, Eſq; and Miſs HENRIETTA MARIA DORSEY, his Daughter, late of the City of *Annapolis*, deceaſed. And whereas the Adminiſtrators on the ſaid Eſtates, hath, by repeated Advertiſements in this GAZETTE, requeſted all thoſe indebted to the ſaid Eſtates, to make immediate Payment, which has hitherto been neglected. I hereby give Notice, That immediately after the Firſt Day of *January* next, the neceſſary Steps at Law will be taken by us, in order to compel every Perſon, without Diſtinction, that are any Ways indebted to ſaid Eſtates, to make Payment of their reſpective Debts, to

JOHN RIDGELY, Adminiſtrator.

FREDERICK County, *Nov.* 22, 1767.

ALL Perſons who have any Claims or Demands againſt the late Mr. *Thomas Norris*, of *Frederick* County, deceaſed, or againſt Mr. *William Norris*, as his Son and Heir at Law, alſo lately deceaſed, or againſt the ſaid *William Norris*, in his own Right, are deſired to communicate the ſame to Mrs. *Catherine Norris*, Widow of the aforeſaid *William Norris*, living near Mr. *George Truck*'s, on *Little Pipe-Creek*, *Frederick* County. As Mr. *Thomas Norris* died poſſeſſed of a conſiderable Real Eſtate, Part of which, was ſold by *William Norris*, his Son and Heir at Law, and applied towards Payment of his Debts; and the ſaid *William Norris* having left an Infant, about 18 Months old, the Creditors are deſired to ſignify their Conſent, to an Application to the General Aſſembly of this Province, for a Law, to enable ſome Perſon to ſell the Lands of the aforeſaid *Thomas Norris*, for the Payment of his Debts, as it is ſuppoſed there will be ſufficiency ariſing from the Sale, to pay all Debts, and leave ſomething to the Heir at Law.

(w6) CATHERINE NORRIS.

Anne-Arundel County, *November* 24, 1767.

RAN away laſt Night, from the Subſcriber, living near *Patapſco* Ferry, an *Engliſh* Convict Servant Man, named BARTHOLOMEW CROSS, about 30 Years of Age, a tall ſlender Fellow, ſandy Complexion, and has a ſcald Head: Had on when he went away, a brown *Devonſhire* Jacket, a Nankeen ditto under it, old white Shirt, a new Pair of brown Half-thick Breeches, with one Pocket, a Pair of black and white Stockings, footed with white Yarn, an old Pair of *Engliſh* Shoes, two old Felt Hats ſewed together round the Edge with blue Yarn, and a new worſted Cap. Whoever takes up ſaid Servant and brings him to the Subſcriber, or ſecures him ſo as he may be had again, ſhall have a Reward of TWENTY SHILLINGS if taken in the County, and FORTY SHILLINGS if out of the County, beſides what the Law allows, paid by

CHRISTOPHER GARDENER.

*** He broke *Queen-Anne* Jail ſometime in *September* laſt, and went by the Name of *Richard Adwell*.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER, *in* George-Town, Frederick *County*,

A VALUABLE WATER LOT, with a good DWELLING-HOUSE. For Terms, apply to Mr. *William Deakins*, jun. in *George-Town*.

T. ADDISON, jun.

Kent-Iſland, November 19, 1767.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, a Convict Servant Man, named JOSEPH HAINES, about 30 Years of Age, and about 5 Feet 5 Inches high, ſwarthy Complexion, ſhort black Hair, and his Beard grey, his Body is much ſcarified, if well look'd into, his Cloaths are uncertain; it is thought he is a good Scholar, writes a pretty good Hand, and drolls in Speech.

Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Servant, ſo as his Maſter may have him again, ſhall receive Four Dollars Reward, paid by JOHN LEGG.

THIS is to acquaint the Public, that the Subſcriber has procured himſelf good BOATS and HANDS, to croſs the Bay, from BROAD-CREEK to ANNAPOLIS, and from ANNAPOLIS to BROAD-CREEK, on KENT-ISLAND, and will carry Paſſengers as follows: Man and Horſe, at 10*s.* Single Man, 5*s.* Single Horſe, 7*s.* 6*d.* Chair, 7*s.* 6*d.* He likewiſe keeps a Houſe of Entertainment at BROAD-CREEK, on KENT-ISLAND, where Travellers may depend on being uſed in the kindeſt Manner, by

(tf) JOHN BRYAN.

Prince-George's County, *Sept.* 7, 1767.

STOLEN out of the Subſcriber's Paſture, on Monday Night, the 31ſt of AUGUST laſt, a large light coloured grey Horſe, near 15 Hands high, branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock B. He has a Ridge Mane and Bob Tail, paces, trots, and gallops, and has been uſed to draw in a Chaiſe.

Whoever brings him to the Subſcriber, ſhall have EIGHT DOLLARS Reward, with reaſonable Charges, if brought home, and FIVE POUNDS for the Thief, if he be Convicted, paid by

(tf) BENJAMIN HALL, Son of FRANCIS.

IMPORTED,

In the NELLY, *Capt.* M'KIRDY, *from* GLASGOW, *and to be ſold by the Subſcriber, at his Store*, CHAPTICO, ST. MARY'*s County, for Tobacco, or a very moderate Advance, in Caſh, or Bills of Exchange*,

A LUMPING PARCEL of GOODS, conſiſting of coarſe Broad Cloths, Forreſt Cloths, *German* Serge, Worſted Shag, and Trimmings, and a few Pieces of *Kendal* Cottons, and coarſe Plaiding, to the Amount of Two Hundred Pounds Coſt.

(tf) PHILIP BRISCOE.

BALTIMORE-TOWN, *Sept.* 21, 1767.

EDWARD PRESTON, STAYMAKER, *from* LONDON,

At his Shop, oppoſite Dr. HENRY STEVENSON'*s, in* GAY-STREET,

BEGS Leave to inform the Public in general, and the Ladies in particular, that he makes all kind of STAYS in the neateſt Manner, and after the neweſt, moſt genteel, and beſt approv'd Faſhions, at the ſame Prices formerly charged by Mr. CHARLES WALLACE, and with the ſame Abatement, if paid for within a Month after Delivery. Thoſe Ladies who may be pleaſed to favour him with their Commands, may depend on being ſerv'd with Diſpatch, as he has a proper Supply of every Material ſuitable for his Buſineſs, and a ſufficient Number of Aſſiſtants. The Meaſure of STAYS, if not taken by himſelf, muſt be meaſured after the following Manner:

I. From the Top of the Breaſt, to the End of the Peak.
II. From under the Arm, down as low as the Waiſt.
III. From the Top of the Back, to the Bottom of the Late Holes.
IV. Round the Body, over the Breaſt.
V. Round the Body, over the ſmalleſt Part of the Waiſt.
VI. From Arm to Arm, over the Breaſt.

*** All Letters (Poſt paid) with Orders, will be punctually anſwered, by

Their moſt humble Servant,

(12m) EDWARD PRESTON.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, from *Elk-Ridge*, a likely Bay MARE, about Thirteen Hands and a Half high, Six Years old, branded on the near Shoulder, P D, with a Star in her Forehead, ſome White on her Feet, and a white Spot on her Back. She paces, trots, and gallops, and has been lately ſhod all round.

Whoever takes up the ſaid Mare, and brings her to the Subſcriber, ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS Reward, paid by

(tf) BENJAMIN DORSEY.

SCHEME OF THE MARYLAND LIBERTY LOTTERY.

THE Lower Houſe of Aſſembly of MARYLAND have conſtantly, and ineffectually, hitherto, ſince Seventeen Hundred and Thirty-nine, RESOLVED, That his Lordſhip hath no Right to collect Twelve-pence *per* Hogſhead on Tobacco exported.

A CONSTITUTIONAL Tax on the People to ſupport an Agent of the Appointment of the Lower Houſe, has been greatly deſired, frequently attempted, and as often refuſed by the Upper Houſe.

THE Lower Houſe of Aſſembly contend, That the Clerk of the Council his reaſonable Reward, as well as every other Expence neceſſarily attending the Execution of the Powers of Government, ought to be defrayed out of the FINES, FORFEITURES, AMERCIAMENTS, and OTHER MONIES, received by the Government for the Support thereof; and, "That "Sentiment being directly oppoſite to the Opinion "the Upper Houſe had, on mature Conſideration, "formed upon the Subject of the Clerk of the Coun- "cil's Claim," principally occaſioned the Non-payment of the Public Debt for upwards of Ten Years: The Diſtreſs of Trade for Want of a Circulating Medium, and the extreme Neceſſity of Public Creditors, compelled the Lower Houſe to agree to an Appeal to his Majeſty in Council, on the Subject Matter of Difference, without the Allotment of any Public Money for that Purpoſe, as the only Means to ſettle Diſputes, reſtore Public Credit, and lay a ſure Foundation for the future Eaſe and Good of the Province.

A SUBSCRIPTION therefore, by RESOLVE of the Lower Houſe, has been open'd, and Subſcriptions are taken in by every Member, for maintaining an Agent, and ſupporting the Appeal on the Part of the People, as well as obtaining Redreſs of their OTHER Grievances; and, by RESOLVE alſo of the Lower Houſe, as an additional Means of raiſing Money for the ſame Purpoſes, the following SCHEME of a LOTTERY, by which to raiſe ONE THOUSAND POUNDS Common Money, is ſubmitted to the PUBLIC.

1	PRIZE	of	£. 500	is	£. 500
1		—	250	—	250
1		—	100	—	100
2		—	50	are	100
2		—	30	—	60
4		—	20	—	80
4		—	15	—	60
10		—	10	—	100
20		—	5	—	100
50		—	4	—	200
80		—	3	—	240
73		—	2 : 10	—	182 : 10
2250		—	2	—	4500
1	First drawn Blank,	-	-	-	13 : 15
1	Laſt drawn Blank,	-	-	-	13 : 15
2500	Prizes.				£. 6500
2500	Blanks.				
5000	Tickets, at Thirty Shillings each, amount to -				£. 7500
	From which deduct -				1000 £. 6500

Two and an Half per Cent to be deducted from the Prizes, to defray the Expences of the Lottery.

THE Drawing to be in the Court-Houſe at ANNAPOLIS, in the Preſence of the Managers, and as many of the Adventurers as ſhall be pleaſed to attend.

THE Managers are, WILLIAM MURDOCK, Eſq; Meſſieurs THOMAS SPRIGG, WILLIAM PACA, JOHN WEEMS, THOMAS GASSAWAY, *South-River*, THOMAS RINGGOLD, B. T. B. WORTHINGTON, HENRY HALL, JOHN HAMMOND, THOMAS JOHNSON, JOHN HALL of *Annapolis*, and SAMUEL CHASE, or ſuch of them as ſhall chuſe to act.

THE ſaid Managers to give Bond to the Honourable SPEAKER, and be upon Oath for the faithful Diſcharge of their Truſt.

A LIST of the PRIZES to be publiſhed in the *MARYLAND* GAZETTE, and the Prizes paid as ſoon as the Drawing is finiſhed; and thoſe not demanded in Six Months after the Drawing, to be deemed as generouſly given to the above Uſe.

The SCHEME to be made public in the *MARYLAND* and *VIRGINIA* GAZETTES, and *PENNSYLVANIA* JOURNAL.

"LIFE, without LIBERTY, is worſe than DEATH."

TICKETS may be had of any of the Managers, and of moſt of the Members of the Lower Houſe of Aſſembly.

*** There not having been ſuch a full Return of the SALE of TICKETS as could have been wiſhed; rather too many TICKETS to lie on the Riſk of the SCHEME, being ſtill unſold; and as the Winter Seaſon will be too far advanced after the *November* County Courts, the MANAGERS have reſolved to begin the Drawing, certainly, on the Thurſday after the Third Tueſday in *May* next, when many of the Adventurers may attend, with Convenience.——It is hoped by that Time all the TICKETS will be Sold, but if they ſhould not, the PUBLIC may rely on the LOTTERY's being then drawn.

The MANAGERS take this Opportunity to return their hearty Thanks to thoſe Gentlemen who have aſſiſted in the SALE of TICKETS, and beg they will return any they may have unſold, at leaſt a Week before the Drawing.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by ANNE CATHERINE GREEN, at the PRINTING-OFFICE: Where all Perſons may be ſupplied with this GAZETTE, at 12*s.* 6*d.* a Year; ADVERTISEMENTS, of a moderate Length are inſerted the Firſt Time, for 5*s.* and 1*s.* for each Week's Continuance. Long Ones in Proportion to their Number of Lines.——At ſame Place may be had, ready Printed, moſt kinds of BLANKS, *viz.* COMMON and BAIL BONDS; TESTAMENTARY LETTERS of ſeveral Sorts, with their proper BONDS annexed; BILLS of EXCHANGE; SHIPPING-BILLS, *&c. &c.* All Manner of PRINTING-WORK performed in the neateſt and moſt expeditious Manner, on applying as above.